

BY R. H. TENKESBURY.

Bryon, 'tis said, drugged his sweet muse with gin!
And Bourbon whiskies Carlyle's laurels win!
What harm if I drink inspiration in
O'er the rare beauties of an apple-bin?

Here hues like glowing rubies mingle well,
And charm the gazer with their wizard spell;
If thoughts, poetic, steal unbidden in,
Can their expression be a mortal sin?

'Tis said an apple, pressed by Eve's red lip,
Caused her and us the path of right to slip!
And yet, methinks, the still small voice within,
Saith "apple seeds are not the seeds of sin."

And, if 'twere so, they surely have made up
For half the woes drunk in that bitter cup!
We, in their blessing, half our loss retrieve—
The curse a blessing's found, fair Mother Eve!

It brought us Pippins fit for angel's clutches—
The modest Russets and the fair Yarrows;
And crimson cheeks, like those of modest misses—
Fair apple-faces, tempting wood-nymph's kisses.
Some worship smoke, and through gargles
Suck it!

Some feed a drunken soul within, and huck
With brandies, cherries, wines and Dutch gin!
Mine thirsts for juices held in apple skins!
Or bottled off (for medicine?) in flasks;
But the rich juices held in crimson rinds—
Distilled by dews and flavored by the winds;

Drank from Nature's goblets, fresh and fair—
Sweetened by dews of perfumed summer air—
Stirred by the rousing of the northern breeze,
And colored by the life-blood of the trees.

Perverted taste to swinish morsels stoops,
Makes food of frogs, and dunks on turtle soup!
Give me for food the nutriment that lies
Between the crusts of generous apples!

As Sappho sang, let the salutes to keep
The feet of him "who first invented sleep,"
So I would bless the matron, kind and wise,
Who, bless her son, invented apples.

When they appear—ye dainties stand from under!
A dish for kings who rule or gods who thunder;
Seek for a better with a golden purse—
You may go farther but you'll see far worse.

To wisdom seekers Solomon has told,
That 'tis like apples wrought of molten gold;
He let all faith in man, all loves for wives,
His faith in apples last of all survives.

So friend, (of course this lies 'twixt you and me)
Go, first of all plant an apple tree!
That when thy frame decays and heart grows cold,
Old age may gather apples tinged with gold.

Let discord's apples block life's troubled way;
And Solomon's apples youth's neglect repay;
And seeds (not apples) sprout with every win,
And fruits (of wickedness) grow rank within.

Do this, and when thy Christian friends may slip
In,
Ask them to take the juices of a fresh pippin—
And exalt life's burden and earth's darksome cares,
In feasts of reason o'er huge bowls of pears.

For men are known, and judged too, by their fruit!
Not so the gossamer swine or loving brute;
So bring us, friends, when we may chance to call,
The early pippin, plucked just before the fall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VOLUNTEER COUNSEL.

John Taylor was licensed when a youth of twenty-one, to practice at the bar of —. He was poor but well educated, and possessed extraordinary genius. The grades of his person combined with the superiority of his intellect, enabled him to win the hand of a fashionable beauty. Twelve months afterwards, the husband was employed by a wealthy firm of the city to go on a mission as lieutenant to the West. As a heavy salary was offered, Taylor had farewell to his wife and infant son. He wrote back every week, but received not a line in answer. Six months had elapsed, when the husband received a letter from his employers that explained all. Shortly after his departure for the west, the wife and her father removed to the Mississippi. There she immediately obtained a divorce by act of legislature, married again forthwith, and to complete the climax of her cruelty and wrong, had the name of Taylor's son changed to that of Marks—that of her second matrimonial partner. This pearly nearly drove Taylor insane. His career from that moment became eccentric in the first degree—Sometimes he preached, sometimes he pleaded at the bar, until at last a fever carried him off at a comparatively early age.

Account of one of his efforts at the Bar: At an early hour on the 9th of April 1840, the court house in Clarksville, Texas, was crowded to overflowing. Save in the war times past, there never had been witnessed so large a gathering in the Red river County, while the strong feeling apparent in every flushed face, will sufficiently explain the matter following:

About the close of 1839, George Hopkins, one of the wealthiest planters and most influential men of Northern Texas, offered a gross insult to Mary Ellison the young and beautiful wife of his chief overseer. The husband threatened to chastise him for the outrage whereupon Hopkins loaded his gun, went to Ellison's house, and shot him in his own door. The murderer was arrested and bailed to answer the charge. This occurrence produced intense excitement, and Hopkins in order to turn the tide of popular opinion, or at least to mitigate the general wrath which at first was violent against him, circulated reports infamously prejudicial to the character and standing of the woman who had suffered such cruel wrong at his hands. She brought her suit for slander. And thus two cases—one criminal and the other civil and both out of the same tragedy, were pending at the April Circuit Court for 1840.

The interest naturally felt by the community as to the issues, became far deeper when it was known that Ashley and Pike of Arkansas and the celebrated S. S.

Terms.—If paid in advance \$1.50; within six months, \$1.75, at the expiration of the year, \$2.00. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid.

VOL. IV. NO. 48.

ELLSWORTH, ME., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1858.

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Ellsworth American.

"We Live in Deeds, not Years; in Thoughts, not Breaths."

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Prentiss of New Orleans, each with enormous fees, had been retained by Hopkins for his defence.

The trial of indictment for murder ended on the 8th of April, with the acquittal of Hopkins. Such a result might well have been foreseen comparing the talents of the counsel engaged on either side. The Texas lawyers were utterly overwhelmed by the arguments and eloquence of their opponents. It was a fight of a dwarf against giants.

The slander suit was for the 9th, and the throng of spectators grew in number as well as in excitement; and what seemed strange, the current of public opinion now ran decidedly for Hopkins. His money had procured witnesses who served his powerful advocates. Indeed, so triumphant had been the success on the previous day, that when the slander case was called, Mary Ellison was left without an attorney—all had withdrawn. The pigny pettifoggers dared not brave the sharp wit of Pike, and the scathing thunder of Prentiss.

"Have you no counsel?" inquired Judge Mills, looking kindly at the plaintiff.

"No, sir, they have all deserted me, and I am too poor to employ any more," replied the beautiful Mary, bursting into tears.

"In such a case will not some chivalrous member of the profession volunteer?" asked the Judge, glancing round the bar.

The thirty lawyers were silent.

"I will your honor," said a voice from the thickest part of the crowd situated behind the bar.

At the tone of that voice many started half from their seats, and perhaps there was not a heart in the immense throng which did not beat somewhat quicker—it was so unearthly, sweet, ringing and mournful.

The first sensation, however, was changed into laughter, when a tall, gaunt, spectral figure, that no person present remembered to have seen before, elbowed his way through the crowd, and placed himself within the bar. His appearance was a problem to puzzle the Sphinx herself. His high pale brow and his small nervously twitching face seemed active with the concentrated essence and cream of genius; but then his infinitesimal blue eyes,—hardly visible beneath their massive arches,—looked dim, dreary, and almost unconscious, and his clothing was so shabby that the court almost hesitated to let the case proceed under his management.

"Has your name been entered on the rolls of the State?" demanded the Judge, suspiciously.

"It is immaterial about my name being on your rolls," answered the stranger, his thin bloodless lips curling up into a fiendish sneer.

"I may be allowed by the courtesy of the court and bar. Here is my license from the highest tribunal in America!" and he handed Judge Mills a broad parchment. The trial immediately went on.

In the examination of the witness the stranger evinced very little ingenuity, as commonly thought. He suffered each one to tell their own story without interruption, though he generally managed to make each one tell it over two or three times. He put few cross questions, which with keen wit and only served to correct mistakes, and he made no notes, which in mighty memories, always tend to embarrass. The examination being ended, as counsel for the plaintiff he had a right to the opening as well as the closing speech, but to the astonishment of all present he declined the former and allowed the defence to lead off. Then a shadow might have been seen to fit across the features of Pike, and to darken even the bright eyes of Prentiss.

They saw that they had caught a Tartar; but who it was or how it happened, was impossible to guess.

Col. Ashley spoke first. He dealt the jury a dish of that close dry logic, which years afterwards rendered him famous in the Senate of the Union.

The post, Albert Pike, followed with a rich vein of wit, and half a torrent of ridicule, in which neither the plaintiff nor her ragged attorney were forgotten or spared.

The great Prentiss concluded for the defendant, with a glow of gorgeous words, brilliant as a shower of falling stars, and with bursts of oratory that brought the house down in cheers, in which the sworn jury themselves joined notwithstanding the stern order of the bench. Thus wonderfully susceptible are the Southern people to the charms of impassioned eloquence.

It was the stranger's turn. He had remained apparently abstracted during all the previous speeches. Still and straight, and motionless in his seat, his pale, smooth forehead shooting high like a mountain cone of snow. But for that

continual twitch that came and went perpetually in his sallow face, you would have taken him for a mere man of marble, or a human form carved in ice. Even his dim dreary eyes were invisible beneath those gloomy sluggish eyebrows.

But now, at last he rises—before the bar, not behind it—and so near the wondering jury that he might touch the foreman with his long bony finger. With eyes still half shut, and standing rigid as a pillar of iron, his thin lips curl as if in measureless scorn, slightly part, and the voice comes forth.

At first, it is slow and sweet, insinuating itself into the brain, as an artless tune, winning its way into the deepest heart, like the melody of a magic incantation; while the speaker proceeds without a gesture or the least sign of excitement to bear to pieces the arguments of Ashley, which melt away at his touch as frost before the sunbeam. Every one looked surprised. His logic was at once so brief, and so luminously clear that the rudest peasant could comprehend it without effort.

Anon he came to the dazzling wit of the poet lawyer, Pike. Then the curl of his lip grew sharper, his smooth face to kindle up, and his eyes began to open, dim and dreary no longer, but vivid as lightning, red as fire globes and glaring as twin meteors. The whole soul was in the eye—the full heart streamed out of his face. In five minutes Pike's wit seemed the foam of folly, and his finest satire horrible profanity, when contrasted with the inimitable sallies and exterminating sarcasm of the stranger, interspersed with jests and anecdotes that filled the forum with roars of laughter.

Then without so much as bestowing an allusion upon Prentiss he turned short on the perjured witnesses of Hopkins, tore their testimony in atoms, and buried in their faces such terrible invective that all trembled as with an ague, and two of them actually fled in dismay from the court house.

The excitement of the crowd was becoming tremendous. Their united life and soul appeared to hang on the baring tongue of the stranger. He inspired them with the power of his own passions. He saturated them with the poison of his own malicious feelings. He was the sun to the sea of all thought and emotion which rose and fell, and boiled in billows as he chose. But his greatest triumph was to come.

His eye began to glance feverishly at the assassin Hopkins, as his lean taper fingers assumed the same direction. He hummed the wretch with a circumvallation of strong evidence and impragable argument, cutting off all hope of escape. He piled up huge bastions of insurmountable facts. He dug beneath the murderer and slanderer's feet ditches of delusion, such as no sophistry could overlap, and no stretch of ingenuity evade; and having thus, as one might say, impounded his victim, and girt him about like a scorpion in a circle of fire, he stripped himself to the work of massacre.

Oh! then but it was a vision both glorious and dreadful to behold the orator. His actions before graceful as the wave of a golden willow in the breeze, grew impetuous as the motion of an oak in a hurricane.

His voice became a trumpet filled with wild whirlwinds, deafening the ear with the crashes of power, and yet intermingled all the while with a sweet under-song of the softest cadence. His face was as red as a drunkard's—his forehead glowed like a heated furnace, his countenance was haggard like that of a maniac and ever and anon he flung his long bony arms on high, as if grasping after thunderbolts.

He drew a picture of murder in such appalling colors, that in comparison, hell itself might be considered beautiful. He painted the slanderer so black that the sun seemed dark at noonday, when shining on such an accursed monster, and then he fixed both portraits on the shrinking Hopkins, and nailed them there forever. The agitation of the audience nearly amounted to madness.

All at once the speaker descended from the perilous height. His voice wailed out for the murdered dead and lying—the beautiful Mary, more beautiful every moment as her tears flowed faster—till men wept and sobbed like children.

He closed by a strange exhortation to the jury, and through the by-standers. He advised the panel after they should bring in the verdict for the plaintiff, not to offer violence to the defendant, however richly he might deserve it; in other words "not to lynch the villain but leave his punishment to God." This was the most awful trick of all, and best calculated to insure vengeance.

The jury rendered a verdict of fifty

thousand dollars; and the night afterwards Hopkins was taken out of bed by lynchers, and beaten almost to death. As the court adjourned the stranger made known his name and called the attention of the people with the announcement—John Taylor will preach here this evening at early candle light.

The crowd all turned out, and Taylor's sermon equalled if it did not surpass the splendor of his forensic effort. This is not exaggeration. I have listened to Clay, Webster, and Calhoun—to Dewey, Tynz, and Bascom—but never heard anything in the form of sublime words even remotely approximating to the eloquence of John Taylor—massive as a mountain, and wildly rushing as a cataract of fire. And this is the opinion of all who have heard this marvelous man.

A Homestead.

Nor can I refrain from insisting on the beautifying of the farmer's homestead, as one of the most needed reforms in our agricultural economy. We Americans, as a people, do less to render our homes attractive than any other people of equal means, on earth. And for this there is very much excuse. We are "rolling stones" which have not yet found time to gather any very graceful moss. We are on our march from Western Europe to the shores of the Pacific, and have halted, from time to time, by the way, but not yet settled. That sacred and tender attachment to home, which pervades all other human breasts, has but slender hold upon us. There are not many of us who would not sell the house over his own head if he were offered a good price for it. Not one-fourth of us now live in the houses in which we were born; not half of us confidently expect to die in the homes we now occupy. Hence we cannot be expected to plant trees, and train vines, and set flowering shrubs, as we might do if we had, in the proper sense of the word, Home.

But we ought to have Homes—we ought to resolve to have them soon. I would say to every head of a family—whatever else you may do or forbear to do, select your home forthwith, and resolve to abide by it. Let your next move, if move you must, be inflexibly your last. I would say to our youth—never marry, never fix upon any place of abode or occupation, until you shall have selected your home. If you will have it in Oregon or California, so be it; but fix it somewhere, and so soon as may be—at least, before you form any other ties that promise to be enduring. Though it be but a hut on a patch of earth, let it be your fixed home, evermore, and begin at once to improve and beautify it in every hour that can be spared from more pressing avocations and needful repose. So shall your last years be calm and tranquil—so shall you realize and diffuse the blessedness which inheres in that sacred temple—Home!—[Greely's Agricultural Address.]

The Bohian (Texas) Independent tells an extraordinary story of a horse which escaped from its owner in May last, and was found seven weeks after, a mile and a half from the house. He had twenty feet of rope tied to his neck when he got away, and this had become fastened to a bush, and kept the horse all that time. The horse had twelve feet of lariet to play upon. He had bitten off two elm sapplings four inches in diameter, and eaten the stumps to the very ground, and also the trunks and limbs as far as his tether would reach. No rain had fallen during the period to wet the ground, and in the last four weeks it had not even sprinkled. The horse was an "American" horse, of good size, and was fat when he escaped—when found he was a perfect skeleton. Great caution was observed in giving him water and food after he was found, and he rapidly recovered his flesh.

Judge Edmonds of New York, the leading Spiritualist in this country, has recently delivered a lecture on spiritualism. Among his experiences with spirits he refers to the two following: "I once had a spirit come to me who had been addicted to the use of tobacco, and the first want he experienced on entering into a spiritual existence was a desire for that. I had an interview with a spirit who was a drunkard while living here and he asked me for drink. I asked, 'what good would ardent spirits do you now?' and he said, 'I can drink it through you.' We think that if the Judge could devise some method by which the spirits who want a drink, and who seek it through an earthly medium, might supply the necessary funds, there would be a great accession to the number of candidates for the office of medium, and a greatly increased intercourse with the spiritual world would be the consequence.

BENEVOLENCE.

A benevolent man was Abraham Bess—
At each and every tale of distress
He blazed right up like a rocket;
He felt for all who "neath poverty's smart
Were doomed to bear life's roughest part—
He felt for them in his inmost heart,
But never felt in his pocket.

Yet all said he was an excellent man;
For the poor he'd preach, for the poor he'd plan—
To better them he was willing;
But the oldest one who had heard him pray,
And preach for the poor in a pitiful way,
Could remember exactly to say
He had ever given a shilling.

O an excellent man was Abraham Bess,
And the world threw up its hands to bless,
Whenever his name was mentioned.
But he died one day, he did! and O!
He went right down to the shades below,
Where all are bound, I fear to go,
Who are only good intentioned.

The Disobedient Boy.

Archibald Alday was the son of a widower—her only child. Though not unkind to his mother in other respects, he sorely afflicted her by making up his mind to go to sea. Yes! though he knew his mother's heart was wrapped up in him, he was set on the sea, and to the sea he was determined to go. Not being able to get his mother's consent, he started off one night a ter she had gone to bed, with his bundle in his hand, and took the road to a sea-port town.

It was not long before Archy was received on board the Mary Anne, being a well-formed lad, and likely enough to turn out a good seaman.

It was all very pleasant to Archy, to see the sailors move about the ship, setting and furling the sails; to watch the shining waters of the heary ocean; and to gaze on the playful porpoises, and the stormy petrels. So long as these things were new to him, and so long as no accidents occurred, he was tolerably happy; but after a while, the captain, the mate, and even the seaman treated him roughly.

If Archy Alday had been strengthened by the feeling that he was doing his duty, he might have borne all, and more than all he endured, without a murmur, but conscience made him a coward. "My son," says the wise man, "bear the instruction of thy father, and forsake not the law of thy mother." Prov. 1, 8. At last a storm arose; it was a dark day for Archy Alday, when the thunder rolled awfully, and the lightning flashed fearfully across the big clouds; for he felt that there was a God in heaven, who could bring a heavy punishment down on his head. Often and often the dying words of his father seemed to ring in his ears: Stay at home Archy, and take care of your mother.

The masts began to crack, and the sails were rent by the howling tempests, as it swept over the mountainous billows of the raging ocean. Two sailors were blown from the yards, but no help could be given them; another, who had fallen maimed on the deck, with great difficulty was carried below. Suddenly the ship received a stunning blow; she had struck on a rock beneath the waves. A loud cry was raised by the crew; the vessel had sprung a leak, and the water was fast pouring into her hold.

Soon after this the ship went to pieces, and almost all the seamen perished; but Archy and a few more had got into the boat, where they were tossed about on the heaving ocean for a day and a night, without food, miserably cold and drenched with rain to the skin. Archy wished a thousand times that he was sitting by the arm-chair, with his mother.

The next day the storm abated, and they were picked up by a merchant ship; but he passed through many privations and dangers before he again set his foot on old England.

With a sorrowful heart he proceeded on his journey to his mother's cottage. He had thought to find pleasure on ship-board, and to return home laden with gold; but he met with little beside danger and trouble, and was at last returning home without a shoe or stocking on his feet.

As Archy limped along the rough road, the stones hurt his feet, but his sorrowful thoughts hurt his heart a great deal more.

Archy Alday was a poor prodigal returning home broken down in his spirit, and bitterly repenting of his evil ways, but he had no forgiving father to run out and fall on his neck and kiss him, and welcome him home, and put a ring on his finger, and feast him with a fatted calf!

When Archy came within a few miles of his native village, the farm houses, the cottages, and many of the trees were well known to him. Now and then, too, he saw laboring men at work in the fields, or met one in the lanes who he knew; but he himself was so lathered, that he passed on without being known, heaving a sigh.

More than three years had gone by since Archy had stolen away by night from the village where he had lived, and since then he had never sent to, nor heard a word of his mother; his heart beat sadly, as at eve tide he drew near the cottage, hungry and thirsty, had worn with the fatigue of his journey.

He opened the little gate, but it hung only on one rusty hinge. He put his trembling hand on the latch as the words of his father once more rushed upon his memory. The cottage door was fast, and no one answered his repeated knocks. All was as silent as the grave. He went around to the back of the cottage; the window was broken, and the thatch had fallen in, and the little garden was over-run with weeds. With a heart faint and sinking within him, he turned his back on the cottage, and walked down the village, where he soon learned the pitiful story, that his mother, pining for his loss, had dragged on an afflicted life for some time and then died broken-hearted. Her grave was in the corner of the church yard, covered with nettles.

Archy put his hands to his face, as well he might, and wept bitterly. Oh, it is a bitter thing for a child to neglect, to disobey and to dishonor a parent—Archy Alday found it to be so, and so will all those who tread in his guilty steps.

The Gambling Hell in Washington.

The correspondent of the New York Times takes considerably more out of the romantic stories which we first heard of the great gambling establishment at Washington. According to this writer, the display at the rooms of Pendleton was vulgar and in bad taste, and the amount of losses and gains has been enormously exaggerated. But the corrupting influence that the concern exercised upon private and public morals was even greater than has been described. Certainly, something should be done to break up establishments of this kind, which have all the evils, and more than the evils, of the great houses in Europe, where the very publicity creates a decorum and a restraint which do not prevail at Washington. The following are extracts from the article:—

There is no difficulty of entering.—The road to hell is smooth and easy.—If, when you undergo the ordeal of a scan and enter this Paradise of play, you have cherished any delusions as to "gilded mirrors," "glittering goblets," "luscious lounges," "graceful quiet," "recherche society," and things of that class, you will find yourself most speedily disenchanted. The door by which you enter is a vulgar common door. The rooms which you enter, consisting of three apartments, generally thrown into one long oblong one, like these generally in them, have a gross and glaring look, and there is not a touch of grace or gaiety about them or anything in or near them. Around Pendleton's rooms, as Pendleton himself, there was always a rough, rowdy air, ineffably disgusting. Men caught hold of a silver cover with nails as rich in subsoil as the most virgin earth of Wisconsin. Compared to Long's "Corner House," in his day, the place certainly was a Paradise. At Long's you were locked into a low, naked room, with a couple of tallow candles instead of brilliant lamps, and instead of champagne, came coarse Virginia whisky. But even in its palmyest hour, Pendleton's never should compare with the fashionable New York houses. It is true these latter in their turn did not equal in gaiety or glitter the brilliant salons of Paris or of Baden, in which you find the attraction of love as well as of lucre, and loss your heart as well as money at the same time.—But what they want in spiritual charm they make up in material. Abroad they give you sentiment instead of soup.—You cannot obtain at a Baden salon even the delicate diet of the hungry Frenchmen, *an enu sucre*. At a similar salon in New York you get canvas-back and Curacao, *cottillie* and champagne, curiously crusted port and partridge.

I need hardly say that the stories about of Pendleton's having lost \$180,000 in one sitting, and other like pieces of poetry, are more rosy fictions. I do not believe that, at Pendleton's or any other faro bank, here or in New York, \$10,000 was ever lost or won at one sitting. The capital with which a bank opens the game here never exceeds \$10,000, and, on suffering a loss of \$5000—a matter of rare occurrence—the bank generally closes for the night. At Crookford's, five thousand pounds was the limit of loss, and he never allowed it to go beyond. There is a story, somewhat uncertain, of a Western contractor having lost \$8000 at Pendleton's, but this is the largest sum ever fabled ascribes to his faro bank. As a rule, the wealth and winnings of gamblers are highly colored. With the exception of one or two in New York, there is no gambler, either at the political or commercial capital, possessed of any amount of wealth. The odds at faro in favor of the bank, as calculated by the keenest players at Baden, is here as there, 2 3/4 per cent.; and their advantages lie, far more than on this per centage, in that feature in players' natures, which, in their losing luck forces them, in the hope of regaining; to lose more and more; until they reach a heavy loss, whereas they seldom have the daring to take full advantage of a favoring fortune. Be this as it may gamblers as a class are unquestionably poor. Whenever they make a haul at the table, they spend it in the same pursuit. Their habits, too, are extravagant in the extreme, and not only do they indulge in extravagance themselves, but either from kindness of feeling, or as some compensation for the isolation to which the disrepute which attaches to their calling dooms them, they invariably surround their wives and family with every luxury and indulgence. Pendleton himself, though for the last two years, as he neared the verge of the grave, he tried to grasp everything on the margin, died worth only \$38,000. Of this sum he bequeathed three-fourths to his wife, and the other to his mother for her life; with remainder to some relatives.

His wife, the daughter of Mr. Mills, the builder of the Capital, with whom Pendleton ran away early in his career, and who naturally shared to some degree the notoriety of her husband, is a woman of much personal and mental charm, and has always been treated here with as much attention as possible considering the circumstances of her position. She is said to have carried on a considerable correspondence with Mr. Buchanan, and since her husband's death the President is known to have paid her a visit of condolence, and expressed his regret that he was not aware of the day fixed for her husband's funeral; or he should have attended as a mark of his respect.

At the same time I have little doubt that the intimacy reputed to subsist between the President and Pendleton, and of which the latter made such vaunt, was in a large measure baseless, and the conversation, he detailed as passing between them, were as imaginary as those of Savage Landor, with the ancient Greeks, and born in his own brain. Latterly, he brought himself to believe that no policy of moment was determined on without "Jemmy," as he with irreverent playfulness styled the President, consulting him, and no later than last summer, as Mr. Buchanan passed en route to Bedford through Cape May, where Pendleton usually passed the summer, surrounded with great pomp and circumstance, he rushed up to a large group with the exclamation, "A pretty thing this is—what am I to do? Jemmy wants me to go with him to Bedford."

This affected familiarity with men in high place, the unflinching accompaniment of coarse natures, deterred many brilliant customers from the gates of the Washington Shades. Among gamblers, the recognition by day of those who visit their houses at night, is considered *mauvais gout*. But it was impossible either to partake of Pendleton's hospitality, or put yourself under the smallest obligation at play, without being assailed next day often in inconvenient positions, with "Bill, my boy how are you?" That Pendleton had much influence in political matters, or ventured to exercise any, I do not believe. He probably attained his highest ambition in this direction when dispatched as delegate from the capital to the Cincinnati Convention.—But in the lobby he was a power, and wielded more influence than any single individual, even Thurlow Weed, could command. He held a large number of Congressmen, (and those of the loosest and most unprincipled class,) and *et cetera* a stray Senator or so, in the iron wrench of pecuniary obligation, and when a fat contract had to be carried, or foul job lobbied through, no huntsman ever brought his pack up to their work with a severer leash. His influence may be judged from the fact that when, some time since, the keen and crafty proprietor of perhaps the largest commercial steam fleet in the world, and one not in the habit of taking a false measure of men, had occasion for a visit to Washington, his first move was to make Pendleton, a present of a pair of carriage horses, and he fed at his table every day.

A curious story of a wife finding her husband, after a search of twenty years, is told by the Ottawa (Ill.) Free Trader. The parties are Dr. and Mrs. Ashenazi, Hungarian Jews. The man's proper name is said to be Seltzer. He and his wife were married in Russia, settled in Dantzic, whence the husband ran away, leaving his wife, came to this country twenty years ago, settled in Illinois, and practiced medicine. His wife found a clue to him, and discovered him. The Free Trader says: "Her demands were reasonable enough. All she asked was a divorce and some \$1,500 in money, to enable her to return to her parents. The first the Doctor was willing to accede to, but, being a great miser, utterly scouted the latter proposition, to enable her to live with him a sin. This she peremptorily declined, but, continuing a proceeding in our Circuit Court for divorce and alimony, and for her husband's 'Rabbi' may take leave of her again, she has him locked up on a writ of *ne exeat*."

SOMETHING NEW.
DRY GOODS

GOING CH. AP!
The subscriber has just returned from Boston and is now opening his
Winter Stock of Goods
Which will be offered at greatly reduced prices for
CASH

In part of which, may be found a full assortment of Rich and Medium Fancy Silks, 500 yds., Cashmere Plaids of the Cotton and Wool, and all Wool, De Chaus, Cordova Stripes, Floured Tibets, Timber Stripes, Good DeLaines at 10 cts., per yds. and up.

LADIES CLOTHS,

4-4 Black Silk, Velvets for Capes, Trains, Evening Stone

Gray and Black Ladies Cloth, and Tassels.

SHAWLS,

Bay State Empire, Waterbury and Peabody Long Shawls
Cashmere and Glenade Shawls and scarfs.

WROUGHT COLLARS,

from 1 1/2 cts. to \$3.00, do in Sets, Heavy all Wood 1 1/2
Blankets, Bed Spreads, Opera Hoods.

BLACK SILKS

400 yds. more of those Black Silks that have given such
satisfaction to those who have had them.

Gloves and Hosiery,
Linen and Marseilles Bodoms,
Linen Damask, Bleached and *Brown do.*, **Table Covers**
Towels and Napkins.

25 Dozen

100 Pelices
of best quality Velvet Ribbon, of every width.
Embroidered Table Covers, Rich Painted Okomian Cloths,
Cushes, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Stuff linings,
with a good assortment of Domestic Goods.

FURS,
Mountain Martin, Gory and Fitch, Victorines and Cuffs.
CROCKERY,
GLASS,
AND
GHINA
WARE.

In this department can be found the largest stock ever
brought east of Bangor, among which can be found Rich
Gold Band French China Tea Sets and Plates. Rich China

and Great Vases of 15 different patterns from \$1. to \$15.00
White Granite China Tea Setts with Plates, Tureens, Butter
Dishes, Steng Dishes, Bakers, &c., to match.

Also, a good assortment of

HATS & GAPS.

For A Gent's

BOOTS & SHOES.

With a full stock of Provisions and Groceries all of which
I am determined to sell at prices to suit the times.

Ellsworth Nov. 22, 1853.

A. ROBINSON.

44

BLACK SILKS

of every grade, from 75 cents to \$1.50

per yard.

FANCY SILKS

a large variety late styles of Stripes and
Plaids.

ALL WOOL THIBETS OF ALL

SHADES.
CASHMERE PLAIDS.

DE CHINESE,
FIGURED CASHMERES,
PRINTED THIBETS,
together with a very large assortment of
new and fashionable

DRESS GOODS.

4-4 BLACK SILK VELVETS.
ALL WOOL BLANKETS, &C., &C.
Just received and will be sold very
cheap at
45 A. ROBINSON'S.

NEW

JEWELRY.
 Just received at the
GRANITE BLOCK,
 sign of the
GOLD
WATCH.
 A splendid assortment of the Latest
 Styles of Jewelry.
TWENTY DIFFERENT PATTERNS

OF
Ear Rings and Pins;

IN SETTS FROM
\$2,00 to \$10,00.
FINGER RINGS,
CLASPS,
SLIDES,
BRACELETS.

BELT AND
MOURNING PINS,
THERMOMETERS,
COMES, CUTLERY,

FANCY GOODS,
TOYS, ETC.
FINE WATCH REPAIRING AS USUAL.
SPECTACLES.

200 PAIRS OF GOLD, SILVER, SIL-
ver plated and Steel Spectacles at
Z. SMITH'S.
Ellsworth, Nov. 3, 1858. 't43

N E W
BARBER SHOP!

THE subscriber has returned to Ellsworth, and
is situated on a shop in the old building, (up stairs)
where he will be happy to see old customers, or
new ones. He hopes by strict attention to his
business, and by uniting efforts to satisfy the
reasonable demands of customers, to merit, and to

Ellsworth, Dec. 15th, 1858. 47

Ellsworth High School.

THE FALL TERM OF Ellsworth High School will com-

1. **First**, an outline of **three weeks**. It is very
 desirable that **the** **first** **week**, **the** **second** **week**, **the** **third** **week**, **the** **fourth** **week**, **the** **fifth** **week**, **the** **sixth** **week**, **the** **seventh** **week**, **the** **eighth** **week**, **the** **ninth** **week**, **the** **tenth** **week**, **the** **eleventh** **week**, **the** **twelfth** **week**, **the** **thirteenth** **week**, **the** **fourteenth** **week**, **the** **fifteenth** **week**, **the** **sixteenth** **week**, **the** **seventeenth** **week**, **the** **eighteenth** **week**, **the** **nineteenth** **week**, **the** **twentieth** **week**, **the** **twenty-first** **week**, **the** **twenty-second** **week**, **the** **twenty-third** **week**, **the** **twenty-fourth** **week**, **the** **twenty-fifth** **week**, **the** **twenty-sixth** **week**, **the** **twenty-seventh** **week**, **the** **twenty-eighth** **week**, **the** **twenty-ninth** **week**, **the** **thirtieth** **week**, **the** **thirty-first** **week**, **the** **thirty-second** **week**, **the** **thirty-third** **week**, **the** **thirty-fourth** **week**, **the** **thirty-fifth** **week**, **the** **thirty-sixth** **week**, **the** **thirty-seventh** **week**, **the** **thirty-eighth** **week**, **the** **thirty-ninth** **week**, **the** **fortieth** **week**, **the** **forty-first** **week**, **the** **forty-second** **week**, **the** **forty-third** **week**, **the** **forty-fourth** **week**, **the** **forty-fifth** **week**, **the** **forty-sixth** **week**, **the** **forty-seventh** **week**, **the** **forty-eighth** **week**, **the** **forty-ninth** **week**, **the** **fiftieth** **week**, **the** **fifty-first** **week**, **the** **fifty-second** **week**, **the** **fifty-third** **week**, **the** **fifty-fourth** **week**, **the** **fifty-fifth** **week**, **the** **fifty-sixth** **week**, **the** **fifty-seventh** **week**, **the** **fifty-eighth** **week**, **the** **fifty-ninth** **week**, **the** **sixtieth** 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**week**, **the** **hundred-sixty-third** **week**, **the** **hundred-sixty-fourth** **week**, **the** **hundred-sixty-fifth** **week**, **the** **hundred-sixty-sixth** **week**, **the** **hundred-sixty-seventh** **week**, **the** **hundred-sixty-eighth** **week**, **the** **hundred-sixty-ninth** **week**,

[illegible]

Agricultural.

NET WEIGHT OF HOGS. At this season the following table for determining the net by the gross weight of hogs may be useful to dealers in pork. It is based upon the Kentucky rule—that is, for 100 pounds gross deduct 25 pounds; for the second 100 pounds, subtract 12 1/2 pounds; and for the third 100 pounds deduct 6 1/4 pounds. All over 300 pounds is calculated as net:

100 gross will net,	75	200 do	162
110 do	79	205 do	162
120 do	83	310 do	174
130 do	88	215 do	176
140 do	92	220 do	181
150 do	96	225 do	185
160 do	101	230 do	190
170 do	105	235 do	195
180 do	110	240 do	200
190 do	114	245 do	207
200 do	118	250 do	214
210 do	122	255 do	218
220 do	126	260 do	223
230 do	131	265 do	228
240 do	136	270 do	232
250 do	140	275 do	237
260 do	143	280 do	242
270 do	146	285 do	246
280 do	149	290 do	251
290 do	152	295 do	256

A writer in the Rural New Yorker expresses a preference for fall pigs over spring, to make pork of. He makes the following suggestions as to the manner of feeding:

"I would have a good, warm, oak floored pen, with a yard attached for out-door exercise; and would feed them with some green food, such as apples, pumpkins, sugar beets, or potatoes, once a day—once on kitchen and dairy swill, thickened with corn meal, and once (if I had the article) on soft corn in the ear. I would try and keep them growing fairly, and when grass is a good start in the spring, would turn them to pasture, keeping up the feeding with kitchen swill thickened with meal through the summer. They should have the summer run of the orchard, and early in the fall, an increase in the richness of their food, preparatory to spending the record winter in the form of family pork. To give them, from the first of August until late in November, all they could eat should be the prime object, and to this end the change and variety of their food should be looked to.

To keep a pig growing, one must keep him eating about all the time.—To do this, there is nothing like change and variety, now a little corn, then a little milk, a few boiled potatoes, a few raw apples, now a pudding, then a dish of greens—anything to keep them eating when awake, even if it does require a little extra attention."

THE SUGAR CASE AT THE WEST.—A traveling correspondent of the Portland Advertiser says:

"Throughout the State of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the Chinese Sugar Cane has been most extensively cultivated during the past season, and with such happy results as promise to make 'Sorghum' one of the staple products of this region of the country. The sugar is really very fine, possessing a flavor which many consider superior to the best refined molasses from N. W. Orleans. I find it figuring on the 'dills of fare' at the best hotels in this city, as well as in St. Louis and Chicago, and from the way it is called for by the guests, should judge that it has become a favorite luxury in the West. There is some difficulty as yet in finding a process for converting the molasses into well granulated and crystallized sugar, but it is said some recent experiments in Northern Illinois have been attended with very favorable results."

GRINDING FEED.—"If a machine was invented to grind hay," says the London Farmer's Mag., "the ground article would approximate in value to ground oats in producing fat and muscle." Chopping hay and stalks in the process that comes nearest to grinding, and relieves the animal of just so much labor as it takes to do it. Twenty-five pounds of dry hay a day is a good deal of work for the muscles of one pair of jaws, if they have the whole burden of reduction to small bits and powder; this labor affects the whole system, like this labor, retarding the animal's growth and rendering more food necessary to supply the waste of its tissues.—The same reason applies to grinding other food for stock.

Sorghum Sirups. A prodigious number of saccharometers for testing the strength of sirups have been made and sold in this city during the present autumn. Their purchasers, as we have been informed, were mostly western farmers who obtained them for testing sirups made from Sorghum cane. From this we infer that the new sugar plant was extensively cultivated during the past season, and that the sirup made from it will take the place, in a great measure, of common molasses, among our rural populations.

Scientific American.

Keep your stables and barns well littered. Leaves from the woods are excellent, and absorb the liquid manure well, besides of themselves, they make good manure. Nothing that will make manure should be wasted, but carefully saved.

BUSINESS CARDS.

OYSTER.
AND
EATING HOUSE.
J. W. CHAMBERLAIN, Proprietor,
Osgood's Block,
STATE STREET, ELLSWORTH, ME.
Charles Hamlin,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY AT LAW,
O LAND, Maine.
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.

JOSEPH FRIEND & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
AND
Dealers in Cloths, Clothing, &c.,
Next Door below Whitt's Store, Main Street, Ellsworth.

HENRY ROLLINS,
Manufacturer of
HATBANDS AND TRUNKS,
STORE ON MAIN STREET,
(Opposite the Ellsworth House.)
Keeps constantly on hand, of all kinds Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, White, Ladies, &c. Trunkcases, and all kinds of short notice, Ellsworth, June 10, 1858.

J. & D. MILLER,
General Commission Merchants,
and Dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, AND PRODUCE,
No. 7 Commercial Street, (Head of Portland pier) Portland, Me.
N. J. MILLER, Jr. 1910 D. W. MILLER.

EUGENE HALE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ELLSWORTH, ME.
Office on Main Street, over Geo. N. Black's store, in rooms formerly occupied by the Hancock Bank.

G. W. MADDOX,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ELLSWORTH, ME.
Will give his attention specially and promptly to the collection of claims.

S. VATTERHOUSE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
ELLSWORTH, ME.
Office over B. F. Austin's Store.

DR. F. R. SWAZEY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Residence—Zebulon Smith's, corner Hancock & Main Streets.
Office removed to Granite Block, near the entrance to Hancock Block.

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Member of the N. Y. and Brooklyn Medical and Surgical Societies.
SEBASTIAN WICK ME.
Residence—No. 10, W. H. Hall's, Brooklyn.
H. M. Sweet, M. D., N. Y. City.

I. H. THOMAS,
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THICK BOOTS.

AT
NO. 19,
WEST MARKET SQUARE.
A most excellent assortment of
Estes, Parlin, Clark, Chapin, Reynolds, &c., &c.,
CUSTOM MADE.
All of the most desirable styles of
Fine Calf Boots, Pump Sole, Welt, Double Sole, or Trip Sole.

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LONG ISLAND, ME.

Lumbermen's Goods.
Thos. A. White
WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the public to the large and desirable stock of Lumber and Building Materials, which he has on hand at his establishment, situated on the corner of Main and State Streets, Ellsworth, Me.

ELLSWORTH BOOK-BINDERY!
This Establishment having received into the possession of the subscriber, he would respectfully inform the Public that he is now prepared to receive and bind all kinds of books, pamphlets, and papers, in the most durable and elegant manner, and at the lowest prices. He also keeps on hand a large stock of all kinds of stationery, and is prepared to execute all orders in relation to the above, with promptness and accuracy.

STOVES!

STOVES!
NO MORE PAIN.
NO MORE SICKNESS.
NO MORE RHEUMATISM.
OR STIFFNESS OF THE JOINTS. LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, OR OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE BONES, OR OF THE MUSCLES, OR OF THE NERVES, OR OF THE SKIN, OR OF THE LUNGS, OR OF THE STOMACH, OR OF THE LIVER, OR OF THE SPLEEN, OR OF THE PANCREAS, OR OF THE PROSTATE, OR OF THE UTERUS, OR OF THE VAGINA, OR OF THE BLADDER, OR OF THE RECTUM, OR OF THE ANUS, OR OF THE PERINEUM, OR OF THE SCROTUM, OR OF THE TESTES, OR OF THE EPIDIDYMIS, OR OF THE VAS DEFERENS, OR OF THE URETHRA, OR OF THE PENIS, OR OF THE CLITORIS, OR OF THE VULVA, OR OF THE VAGINA, OR OF THE UTERUS, OR OF THE OVARY, OR OF THE FALLOPIAN TUBE, OR OF THE PERITONEUM, OR OF THE DIAPHRAGM, OR OF THE LUNG, OR OF THE HEART, OR OF THE LIVER, OR OF THE SPLEEN, OR OF THE PANCREAS, OR OF THE PROSTATE, OR OF THE UTERUS, OR OF THE VAGINA, OR OF THE BLADDER, OR OF THE RECTUM, OR OF THE ANUS, OR OF THE PERINEUM, OR OF THE SCROTUM, OR OF THE TESTES, OR OF THE EPIDIDYMIS, OR OF THE VAS DEFERENS, OR OF THE URETHRA, OR OF THE PENIS, OR OF THE CLITORIS, OR OF THE VULVA, OR OF THE 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